the position of secretary to Webster, has lost all caste with the government and people of Costa Rica. The President is in high wrath with the Anderson intrigues and betrayals, and it is probable he will be expelled the State. Anderson has always been a schemer and unsuccessful operator in these matters. As soon as he learnedod Webster's arrival he left the country for Nicaragus; and the government newspaper, the Cromics of the 28th November, his him in one of its leaders very severely.

Capt Cauty, who arrived from New York three weeks ago, bearing propositions touching the Transit for C. K. Garrison and Charles Morgan, has met with no success. Garrison and Morgan offered to lease the river boats for a term of twelve months, giving assurances that so soon as the money market was easier they would carry out the Webster Harris grant. Their object was to achieve passession of the route. Webster warned President Mora of the object of the proposal, and Messra Morgan and Garrison's proposition was bluffed off. There is no doubt Capt. Cauty was innecent of the filibustering design of Garrison & Co., as Cauty and his gallant son have served Coats Rica faithfully and with merit. Messra Garrison and Morgan had better throw away no further good money after what they have lost, in hopes of getting the Transit. Central America is unanimously opposed to them, and in their rupture with Webster their chances became at once nugatory. They, like old Anderson, are fairly nousuited. The coffice crop this year will be smaller than every prices are unusually high. A French house is buying largely.

A very valuable gold mine has recently been discovered some thirty miles from this city, and General Mora has laid aside the sword and has gone down to the dis-

prices are unusually high. A French house is buying ingely.

A very valuable gold mine has recently been discovered some thirty miles from this city, and General Morabas laid aside the sword and has gone down to the discovery, having purchased a large share in the claim.

General Canas is now in Nicaragca, endeavoring to adjust matters there, but we look to no happy result till Webster has shown his face to Martinez.

Mora's administration remains very popular. Liberal reforms are going on in every direction, and it is highly probable he will be elected President for life. So able and sound a statesman we have not in Costa Rica; in fact, all foreigners agree in acknowledging that President Mora's equal is not to be found from Mexico to Cape Horn.

NEWSPAPER TRANSLATIONS.

stant
A commission had been named to proceed to Nicaragua
for the purpose of endeavoring to settle the pending questions between the two States, and President Mora had invited the amicable interference of the other Central
American States. It is hoped that if the offers of Vanderbilt's egents for the Transit route grant should not prove
too temping to Nicaragua, the pending questions may be
arranged.

too templing to Nicaragua, the pending questions may be arranged.

The Gaceta Oficial, of Costa Rica, is very violent against Senor Yrisarri, and the new treaty said to have been negotiated between him and the United States government, and asserts that his recognition as Minister for Nicaragua was brought about by an intrigue, he getting all the New York Commodores and Transit route pietters to back him and obtain his recognition, by promising to each of them to support his views and claims.

In expectation of an invasion by Walker, the same journal says that Costa Rica has 5,000 men, well disciplined and armed with Minle rities, and that its other preparations for war are on an equivalent footing.

A privilege to erect an iron foundry at San Jose had been granted to Messrs. Mason and Bradway, and another for a line of stage coaches from that city to the port to Herr Gottel.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY. CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMBRI

CA AND HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY FOR PACILITATING AND PROTECTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SHIP CANAL BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. CONCLUDED 19TH AFRIL, 1850; RATIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES 23D MAY, 1850; EXCHANGED 4TH JULY, 1850; AND PROCLAIMED BY THE UNITED STATES 5TH JULY, 1850. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -A

Whereas, a convention between the United States of America—A Proclamation.

Whereas, a convention between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific occans, and for other purposes, was concluded and signed at Washington on the 19th day of April last, which convention is, word for word, as follows:— VENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HES

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being destrous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them, by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the way of the river San Juan de Nicaragua or Managua, to any port or place on the Pacific oceans, the President of the United States has conferred full powers on John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Britannic Majesty on the Right Hop. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleaspotentiary of her Britannic Majesty to the United States, for the aforesait purpose; and the said plenipoten taries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:—

Article 1. The governments of the United States and

found to be in proper form, have agreed to the following articles:—

Article 1. The governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the viennity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion ever, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, forthlying or colonozang Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same; nor will the United States or Great Britain take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connexion or influence that either may possess with any State or government through whose territory the said canal may pass, for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for the citizens or subjects of the one, any rights or advantages in regard to commerce or navigation through the said canal which shall not be offered on the same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.

Art 2. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain tra

same terms to the citizens or subjects of the other.
Art. 2. Vessels of the United States or Great Britain tra
versing the said canal shall, in case of war between the
contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention
or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision
shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the
said canal as may hereafter be found expedient to establish.

or capture by either of the belligerents; and this provision shall extend to such a distance from the two ends of the said canal as may bereafter be found expedient to establish.

Art. 3. In order to accure the construction of the said canal, the contracting parties engage that if any such canal shall be undertaken upon fair and equitable terms by any parties having the authority of the local government or governments through whose territory the rane may pass, then the persons employed in making the said canal, and their property used, or to be used, for that object, shall be protected from the commencement of the sail canal to its completion, by the governments of the United States and Great Britain, from unjust detention, confiscation, seizure, or any violence whatsoever.

Art. 4. The contracting parties will use whatever influence they respectively exercise with any State, States or governments possessing, or claiming to possess, any jurisdiction or right over the territory which the said canal shall traverse, or which shall be near the waters applicable thereto, in order to induce such States or governments to facilitate the construction of the said canal by every means in their power. And furthermore, the United States and Great Britain agree to use their good offices, wherever or however it may be most expedient, in order to procure the establishment of two free ports, one at each end of the said canal.

Art. 6. The contracting parties further engage, that when the said canal shall have been completed, they will protect it from interruption, seizure or unjust confiscation, and that they will guaranty the neutrality thereof, so that the said canal may for ever be open and free, and the capital invested therein secure. Severtheless, the governments of the United States and Great Britain, in according their protection to the construction of the said canal, and guaranty and guaranty and ensuranty are granted conditionality, and may be withdrawe by both governments, or either government, should deen that the p

ther party, however, shall withdraw the aforesaid protection and guaranty without first giving six months' notice to the other.

Art 6. The contracting parties in this convention engage to invite every State with which both or either have friendly intercourse to enter into stipulations with them similar to those which they have entered into with each other, to the end that all other States may share in the honor and advantage of having contributed to a work of such general interest and importance as the causal herein contemplated. And the contracting parties likewise agree that each shall enter into treaty stipulations with such of the Central American States as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the great design of this convention—manely, that of constructing and maintaining the said canal as a ship communication between the two oceans for the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all, and of protecting the same: and they also agree, that the good offices of either shall be employed, when requested by the other, in aiding and assisting the regotation of such treaty stipulations; and should any differences arise as to right or property over the territory through which the said canal shall pass between the States or governments of Central America, and such differences should in any way imple or obstruct the execution of the said canal, and to strengthen the lends of friendship and alliance which exist between the contracting parties.

Art 7. It being desirable that no time should be unnecessarily lost in commencement and constructing the said canal, is the Times States and Great in

company shall already have, with any State through which the proposed ship canal may as, a contract for the contraction of such a casal as that specifies in this convention the proposed ship canal may pass, a contract for the contraction, to the shipulations of which contract neither of the contraction, to the shipulations of which contract neither of the contraction, to the shipulations of which contract neither of the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall arready have, with any state through the contracting parties in this convention have any just cause to object, and the said persons or company shall moreover, have make preparations, and explained time, money and trouble on the faith of such contract, it is hereby agreed that such persons or company shall have a principal so the protection of the governments of the United States and Great Richain, and be allowed a year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention for conoloding their arrangements, and presenting evidence of sufficient capital subscribed to accomplish the contemplated undertaking, it being understood that if, at the explanation that if, at the expiration of the aforesaid period, such persons or company be not affect to commence and carry out the pro-

posed enterprise, then the governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be free to afford their protection to any other persons or company that shall be prepared to commence and proceed with the construction of the canal in question.

Art. 8. The governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired, in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but also to catablish a general principle they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are not proposed to be established by the way of Tchuantepec or Panama. In grantine, however, their joint protection to any such canals or railways as are by this article specified, it is always understood by the United States and Great Britain that the parties constructing or coming the same shall impose no other charges or conditions of traffic thereupon than the aforesand governments shall approve of as just and equitable; and that the same canals or railways being open to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain on equal terms shall also be open on like terms to the citizens and subjects of the United States and freat Britain engage to afford.

Art. 9. The rainfeations of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within a months from this day, or sconer if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

bave signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

From at Washington the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fity.

HENRY LYTTON BULWER, [L. s. [...]

JOHN M. CLAYYON, [L. s.]

And whereas, the said convention has been duly ratiff of on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the 4th inst., by John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of hor Britannic Majesty, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Zachary Taylor, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

served and fulfilled with good takin by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(L. S.) Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-fifth.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President—J.M. CLAYFON, Secretary of State.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

APPROVED APRIL 20, 1818.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO THE "ACT FOR THE PUBLISHMENT OF CERTAIN CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES," AND TO REPEAT THE ACTS THERENE MENTIONED.

Be it emacted by the Senate and Hou e of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereoff, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any prince, state, colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisened not exceeding three years.

Sec 2 and be a further enacted, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or the or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or the op beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United states with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marrine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years. Provided, That this act shall not be construct to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who shall transleatly be within the United States, and shall on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which it the time of its arrival within the United States, and shall on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which it the time of its arrival within the United States, and shall on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which

be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people.

Sac. 3. And be if further enacted, That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforessaid, every person so oftending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with entackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and the other half to the use of the United States, or their property, or shall t

lars, and imprisoned not more than ten years; and the trial for such offence, if committed without the limits of the United States, shall be in the district in which the offender shall be apprehended or first brought.

See, 5. And be it further enacted. That if any persons shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmenting, the force of any ship of war cruiser or other armed vessel, which, at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, or cruiser, or armed vessel, in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such prince or state, colony, district, or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, by asding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, shall be fined not more than one year.

See, 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are (at) peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

See, 7. And be it further enacted, That the district courts shall take cognizance of complaints, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of

courts shall take cognizance of complaints, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof

courts shall take cognizance of complaints, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof

Sinc. S. And be it further enacted, That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or at tempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed or rentated by any person or persons having the question of any colony, district, or people, or of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel, with hor prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States a

continued in force, for a limited time, by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and perpetuated by the act passed on the tweaty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred, and the act passed on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against the citizens of, the United States;" and the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States," be, and the same are hereby, severally, repealed: Provided, nevertheless, That persons having heretofore offended against any of the acts aforesaid, may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished as if the same were not repealed; and no forfeiture heretofore incurred by a violation of any of the acts aforesaid shall be affected by such repeal.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by the laws of the United States.

THE NEW TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.
On the 17th of November Mr. Yrisarri, who had not been previously recognized as a representative of Nicaragua, was formally presented to the President and received as Minister from Nicaragua, after which a treaty negotiated was signed by himself and Scorctary Casa. The treaty provides—
Firstly—For the maintenance of two free ports, one at each end of the Transisline.
Secondly—The United States guarantees the protection and neutrality of the Transit, but names no particular company

Thirdly—The Transit is to be open to all natons or

equal terms.

Fourthly—The United States reserve the right to transport the mails in their own vessels when they find it con ort the mains in the control of the

INDEX TO THE YEAR 1857.

ANNUAL CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

THE POLITICIAN'S MANUAL The Kansas imbroglio-The Financial Revul

sion—The Mormon War. Deaths of Revolutionary Patriots and Cente narians-Fires and Loss of Life-Rallroad and Steamboat Accidents-

Rulers of the World-Herald Almanac, die.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FROM THE FILES OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

1.—The day was celebrated in accordance with the usual custom. Weather fize....Two hundred and twenty formons arrived in New York from Europe, on their way

to Salt Lake City.

2.—Charles B. Hunangton, the convicted forger, was removed from the New York city prison to the State pri

son at Sing Sing.

3.—The wife of Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was burned in a shocking manner at Washington, and died after eight hours of suffering.

5.-The new city government of New York was inau gurated, and the annual message of Mayor Wood was de livered in both Boards of the Common Council. The Board of Aldermer elected John Clancy President, and the Board of Councilmen chose Jonas B. Phillips as their chairman....The new city government of Brooklyn was

also inaugurated.

6.—The Legislature of the State of New York met and

6.—The Legislature of the State of New York met and organized in Albany. The House of Representatives chose Dewitt C. Littlejohn for Speaker. The Governor's message was received and read in both houses... The State Capitol at Montpelier, Vermont, was lostroyed by fire. The building was finished in 1837, and cost \$132,000.

8.—The thermometer in New York sank as low as one degree above zero. Ice in the East and North rivers greatly obstructed navigation and rendered the passage of the ferry boats very difficult and anardous. A number of vessels in New York harbor vere driven ashese.

9.—Severe shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the State of California. In some portions buildings were thrown down, which occasioned loss of life. In San Francisco the shock lasted several seconds and caused great alarm. Boxes and bales were thrown down in the stores, tin ware rattled, clocks were stopped, and a frame house was thrown from its foundation and moved several feet.

15.—A new Coinage bill, authorizing the issue of a new one cent piece, and reducing the value of the old Spanish coin twenty per cent, passed Congress.

17.—The ice in the East river, opposite New York, blocked up, and for live hours rendered crossing for foot passengers perfectly safe.

Synpay, 18.—The mercury in the thermometer in New

Diocked up, and for five hours rendered crossing for foot passengers perfectly safe.

SUNDAY, 18.—The mercury in the thermometer in New York sunk to two degrees below zero.

19.—Great show storm in New York, the wind blowing a hurricane and drifting the snow in immense banks. All the railroads blocked up.

23.—The thermometer in New York ranged at for degrees below zero. The weather throughout the country as cold as ever before known... A new law to puish witnesses who refuse to testify before committees or before either House, was passed by Congress.

24.—The mercury in the thermometer in New fork sunk to ten degrees below zero—the coldest ever known.

26.—The old Spanish coins—sixpences, shillings and quarters—were refused by nearly all the railroad and ferry companies in New York, except at a reduction of

ferry companies in New York, except at a reduction

ferry companies in New York, except at a reduction of twenty per cent.

27.—The North river was crossed on the ice at Frty-second street, New York... Long Island Sound was entirely frozen over, and persons crossed from the Comecticut shore to Long Island.

28.—Captain Farnum, of the Nicaraguan army, Comel Fabens, and a number of others, were arrested by order of the United States authorities just as they were abut to sail on board the steamship Tennessee, for Nicaragas, on suspicion of being engaged in a filibustering expedition.

29.—News received that two seamen belonging to the French steamer Lyonnais, which was run into and unk, had been taken off a raft by a vessel bound from Baton to Rio Janeiro.

31.—Dr. Harrey Burdell was murdered in his own of

to Rio Janeiro.

31.—Dr. Harvey Burdell was murdered in his own of-fice, in Bond street, New York, in a very mysterious nan-FEBRUARY.

3.—Henry H. Howard was elected Chief Engineer of the

Fire Department of the city of New York by a majority of 138 over Alfred Carson, who had held the office br a

number of years.

5.—The ice in the Ohio river, at Cincinnati, broke up,

and in its course wrecked six steamers and done a vasi

5.—The ice in the Ohio viver, at Cincinnan, broke up, and in its course wrecked six steamers and done a vast deal of damage to the ferry boats and barges.

7.—The new Old Fellows' Hall at Dubuque, lows, ell in in consequence of the accumulation of ice and snow upon top of it. S. S. Foss and wife, who were in the buiding, were instantly killed.

2.—Great freshels in nearly all the rivers at the forth. The Hudson river at Albany and Troy rose higher than it was ever before known, and the property destroyed at Albany was estimated at upwards of two militons of dollars. A number of lives were also lost. The waer in the Connecticut river also reached a point above an; previous mark, and a great amount of property was desroyed along its banks.

10.—A fire occurred in a cabinet factory in New York which destroyed property to the value of sixty thusand dollars, and burned to death Mr. and Mrs. Bosch, who were sleeping on the premises, and injured several other persons before they could be reacued... The shoc of an earthquake was felt in Trenton, N. J., and through Philadelphia county.

11.—A steam boiler connected with the machinery for driving the pumps on a section of the canal enlangement near Black Rock dam, N. Y., exploded, killing seven men and dangeronsly wounding a number of others.

14.—The Coroner's investigation into the cause of the death of Dr. Harvey Burdell, in New York, after fourteen days' sitting, was concluded, and the jury returned a rordet that, in their opinion, Dr. Bardell was murdered by Mrs. Emma Augusta Cunningham and John J. Ecke, as principals, and George Vail Shodgrass, as accessory. The greatest excitement prevailed in the city during the whole course of the examination... Long Island Sound, which had been closed against analysisation for a month, was opened by the steamboat Elm Chy getting through from New Haven to New York.

Sunnay, 16.—The daily circulation of the Naw York for the party names of Fardowners and Corkonians. They were induced by the Grand Jury of New York for the marder of

SUNDAY, 1 .- The shock of an earthquake was felt in Mil ledgeville, Ca.

3.—The Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States

coased to exist.

6.—Onlef Justice Tancy read the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Bred Scott case, which was-First. That negroes have no rights as citizens under

First. That negroes have no trace is the consultential.

Second. That the ordinance of 1787 was binding, insomuch as it was the act of the several States as sovereigns, in their sovereign capacity as States, prior to the formation of the constitution; and
Third. That the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional, maximum as it was the act of the general government, exercising a power not delegated by the sovereigns (States), of whose it we have the new Beitish Minister, arrived in

of whose it s.

6.—Lord Napier, the new British Minister, arrived in New York from England.

1.—The remains of Dr. Elisha K. Kane, having been brought from Havana, where he died, to Philadeiphia, were honored with a public funeral worthy of the illustrious deceased.

12.—An accident happened on the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, by which from sixty to seventy lives were lost, among whom were some distinguished individuals. The train was going from Toronto to Hamilton, and on passing over a canal bridge the whole train was

precipitated about sixty feet into the water, and those of the sufferers who were not instantly killed by the fall were drowned. Only fifteen persons were saved, and even those few were more or less injure1. 18.—The Hudson river opened for the second time dur-ing the season, and navigation was resumed.

APRIL. 1.-A sub-marine telegraphic cable was laid across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

8 .- The jury in the case of the Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, who was tried in Boston on a charge of adultery, failed to agree upon a verdict, eight being for acquittal and four 14.—A destructive fire occurred at Baltimore, during

for conviction.

14.—A destructive fire occurred at Baltimore, during which the walls of a warehouse feil in and buried beneath the ruins some twenty-six persons, eighteen of whom were killed and the others severely injured. The destruction of property amounted to nearly four hundred thousand dollars.

15.—Policeman Stephen P. Hardenbrook, of New York, was stabled in the back by a burglar while in the discharge of his duty, and died of the wound.

17.—A new Police bill for the city of New York was signed by the Governor and became a law.... An Excisor License bill for the State of New York became a aw by the signature of the Governor.

18.—The Legislature of the State of New York adjourned sinc die. Eight hundred and three acts were passed during the session.

21.—The night express train from Beston to New York got stuck in a snow drift between Springfield and Worcester. The snow fell to the depth of a foot or more.

22.—The United States steam frigate Ningara sailed from New York on a trial trip.... An injunction was served, at the instance of Mayor Wood, upon the Commissioners appointed under the new Police law, restraining them from taking any of the property belonging to the Police Department, or interfering in any way with the police organization and arrangements in New York.

23.—The New York Herald of this date contained thirty-six columns of closely printed advertisements.... The target companies of New York city had a grand parade, and numbered about ten thousand in the procession.

24.—The United States steamship Niagara returned to Sand Hook from a trial trip, and immediately sailed again for England, for the purpose of receiving on board one-balf of the great English and American submarine cobel.

one-half of the great English and American submarine cable.

29.—The injunction against the new Police Commissioners, forbidding them to exercise any authority in the city of New York, was dissolved by Judge Davies.

30.—Eight hundred Mermons arrived in Boston from I urope, on their way to Utah Territory.

MAY.

1.—The Common Council of New York having passed resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of contesting the constitutionality of the new city charter, an injunction was granted by Judge Birdseye, of Brooklyn, to restrain the city authorities from pay

eye, of Brooklyn, to restrain the city authorities from paying out that sum... The new city charter of New York went into operation in a legal point of view, but the Common Council and the heads of departments being mostly opposed to it, its practical operation was virtually suspended.

2.—Serious riots occurred on the line of the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad. A number of the employes of the freight trains did not like certain orders of the company and left their employment. They afterwards congregated and intercepted the progress of the trains. The Governor of Maryland called out the military, who encountered the unlawful assemblages on various parts of the road, and a number of the rioters were shot.

6.—James R. Whiting was appointed by the Commissioners, under the new Police law, Superintendent of Police in New York, but declined to accept the office.... The mansion and outbuildings belonging to Mr. Wolf, at Seguine's Point, on Staten Island, were destroyed by fire. The State had recently purchased the property for the purpose of establishing the Quarantine station at the Point. The inhabitants in the vicinity became incensed at the project of building the Quarantine hospitals in their immediate neighborhood, and a large party of them collected together and set fire to the buildings.

7.—The canals of the State of New York opened for navigation.

8.—A brown stone statue of Washington was placed in

7.—The canals of the State of Washington was placed in the Park, in front of the New York City Hall. 9.—The trial of Mrs. Cunningham, for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, which had been going on in the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer for a week, was closed, and the jury, after about an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Eckel, who was also indicted for the murder, was taken from prison and allowed to go on his own recognizance.

and the jury, after about an hour scholarsh, returned as verdict of not guilty. Mr. Eckel, who was also indicted for the murder, was taken from prison and allowed to go on his own recognizance.

11.—Three inches of snow fell in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

12.—A large public meeting of the citizens of New York was beid in the Park to denounce the various acts passed by the Legislature in relation to the city, particularly the new City Charter and the Metropolitan Polise law.

13.—Frederick A. Tallmadge was appointed Superintendent of the New York Police by the Commissioners, under the new Metropolitan Police law.

14.—Three negroes, who had been tried and acquitted in Louisville, Ky., on a charge of murder, were forcibly taken from the jail and hung by a mob. A fourth, who would have been similarly treated, committed suicide by cutting his threat before the mob caught him.

15.—The Quarantine Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia, adjourned.

19.—Great excitement in parts of New Jersey in consequence of a number of valuable pearls having been found tensuted inside of mussels which abound in great quantities in some of the brooks of that State. A number of the pearls were valued as high as three thousand dollars.

25.—A new coin of the value of "one cent," made from a composition of nickel and copper, was issued from the United States Mint at Philadelphia.

26.—The Supreme Court of New York declared the new Metropolitan Police law constitutional—two of the Judges, Mitchell and Peabody, deciding in favor of the law, and one, Judge Roosevelt, dissenting. The latter delivered a very able opinion against its constitutionality... Dred Scott, whose case before the United States Supreme Court involved such an important question, together with his family were emancipated in St. Louis.

28.—A United States Marshal and several assistants, having in charge four men who were accused of barboring a fugitive slave, were arrested in Jamestown, Greene county, Ohlo, by the Sheriff and a large posse. The United St and his party, but were overcome by superior numbers, and finally ledged in prison. The State officers acted upon the authority of a writ of habeas corpus. A momentous question was involved as to whether the State had any power to enforce such a writ against the officers of the United States while in the discharge of their duty, acting under the law of the general government.

29.—The boilers of the propeller Inkermann exploded at Toronto, Canada, killing six persons and wounding twelve or fourteen others.

SUNDAY, 31.—The steamship Louisiana, of the New Orleans and Texas line, was burned near Galveston, and thirty-one persons lost their lives, among whom was Col. Bainbridge, of the United States army... Two hundred and fifty-two Mormons arrived in Philadelphia from Europe, on their way to Utah.

JUNE.

1.-Election riots occurred in Washington city, between the Know Nothings and democrats, during which six persons were killed and about twenty wounded. The ringleaders of the rioters were said to be from Baltimore.

leaders of the rioters were said to be from Ballimore.

13.—Considerable excitement was created among the lower order of people in this country, as well as in Europe, in consequence of a statement that a comet was to destroy the earth on this day.... A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed near Utica, N. Y., which caused the destruction of life and property. It was a very singular formation of nebulous or cloudy substance extending from the heavens nearly to the earth, where it seemed to diminish almost to a point, but expanding gradually as it ascended, until the peculiar form was lost in the clouded sky. It passed over the city of Utica at about four o'clock, and was remarked, not only for its appearance, but also for a rushing, buzzing noise as it swept off. Everything in its course was destroyed—houses, barns, trees and fences were levelled. Two or three persons were killed and a number seriously injured... The town of Pana, III., was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. Thirty-three buildings were entirely demolished.

16.—The office of Street Commissioner of the city of New York having become vacant by the death of Joseph S. Taylor, the Governor of the State, contrary to the constitution and laws, as was contended, appointed D. D. Conover to the office. This appointment was resisted by the municipal authorities, and Charles Devlin was recommended to fill the vacancy by the Mayor, and was approved by the Common Council. A writ was issued by the Recorder against the Mayor, for obstructing the conforcement of the laws of the State, and an attempt was made to serve the writ by the policemen under the new Metropolitans were severely wounded. The writ was finally served upon the Mayor... Gen. William Walker, the great Nicaraguan fillbuster, arrived in New York, and was honored with a public reception.

17.—The excitement in New York, in relation to the arrest of Mayor Wood, continued, and fears were entertained that an outbreak would occur. About eight hunversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill was celebrated in Bosto 13.—Considerable excitement was created among the lower order of people in this country, as well as in Eu

JULY.

1.-The new tariff, passed by the Thirty fourth Con grees, went into operation.
2.—The Court of Appeals of the State of New York de-

clared—eix Judges affirming and two dissenting—the Me tropolitan Police law for the counties of New York, Kings Richmond and Westchester, a constitutional act of the Le 

in Boston, killing four men and wounding a number of others.... The corner stone of the monument to Henry Chy was faid at Lexington, Ky., with imposing ceremo-

SUNDAY, 5.—The riots in the Sixth ward were renew and a number of individuals were seriously intered

SUNDAY, 5.—The riots in the Sixth ward were renewed, and a number of individuals were seriously injured. The military were again called out, who drove the rioters from the ground.

6.—The circulation of the New York Herald reached eighty-nine thousand and forty copies of the daily, and nine thousand six hundred copies of the California edition.

eighty-nine thousand and forty copies of the daily, and nine thousand six hundred copies of the California edition.

8.—The funeral of William L. Marcy, who died at Baliston on the 4th July, took place at Albany and was attended with great pomp. Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Piorce took part in the ceremenies.

11.—Ah attack was made by about one hundred oystermen and other citizens on the new Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, and the Metropolitan police stationed there. A great number of shots were fired and some of the attacking party were seriously injured. The rioters were forced to retire.

Sunday, 12.—A sigt occurred in the Seventeenth ward of New York, between the German citizens and the new Metropolitan police, which grew out of some arrests for disorderly conduct and an attempt to rescue the prisoners. During the riot one German was killed and some twelve or fourteen policemen and Germans seriously injured.

13.—The riots in the Seventeenth ward of New York were continued, and the ground was maintained by from eight to ten thousand Germans during the day. The police did not attempt to disperse the mob, and very little fighting was done. The military were ordered under arms, but they were not called into the street. About twelve o'clock at night the rioters retired.

21.—Policeman Eugene Anderson, of the Fourteenth ward of New York, was murdered by an Italian named Michael Cancemi. The Italian was in the act of committing a burglary and Anderson had arrested him, when he abot the officer with a revolver, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested, and so great was the feeling exhibited on the part of the friends of the murdered man, that it was with the greatest difficulty the officers could save Cancemi from being hung to a lamp post.

Synday, 26.—Policeman Eugene Anderson, who was murdered by an Italian burglar, was buried, and his remains were followed to the grave by nearly as large a procession as ever turned out in New York.

29.—A Southern Convention was held at Old Point, Va., for the

AUGUST.

1 .- A murder occurred at the Highlands, N. J., which caused considerable excitement in New York. Albert E. Moses, the barkesper of the Sea View House, was stabbed in the neck by James P. Donnelly, the bookkeeper, and died in about two hours after receiving the wound. The

in the neck by James P. Donnelly, the bookkeeper, and died in about two hours after receiving the wound. The two men had been gambling the night previous, and Moses won about fifty dollars from Donnelly, which the latter took from the safe of the hotel, and he was making an attempt to recover the amount from the barkeeper, when the fatal blow was given.

4.—Mrs. Cunningham, or Burdell, who was tried and acquitted on the charge of murdering Dr. Harvey Burdell, at No. 31 Bond street, New York, was detected in the act of procuring a child with the intention of passing it off as her own and the natural heir of Dr. Burdell, for the purpose of securing the control of the whole of the murdered man's estate. She had reported herself as being enciente by Dr. Burdell, to whom she maintained she was married, and played the principal character in the farce of a mock accouchement, but the authorities were cognizant of the whole proceeding and she was promptly strested.

10.—The great Southern Commercial Convention assembled at Knozville, Tenn.

15.—The steamer Metropolis ran into the propeller J. N. Harris, on Long Island Sound, and the propeller sank in five minutes. Fifteen persons went down with the vessel and were lost.

18.—The steamship Tennessee arrived at New York with 260 deserters from Walker's Nicaraguan army. They were sent home by the Costa Rican government. During the day and evening meetings were held for the purpose of procuring aid for the fillbusters, to send them to their homes.

24.—The Surrogate of the city and county of New York decided against the application of Mrs. Augusta Cunningham to administer to the estate of Harvey Burdell, deceased; and also decided that Mrs. Cunningham was not the widow of said Dr. Burdell... The Ohio Life and Frust Company in the city of New York failed, and carried with it a number of Wall street brokers. The liabilities of the Trust Company in the city of New York failed, and carried with it a number of Wall street brokers. The liabilities of dolars. This was the beginnin

suspend.

26.—News was received in New York of the breaking of the Atlantic telegraph cable on the 11th of August, which created a feeling of regret among all classes....The banks commenced to contract their leans.

SEPTEMBER.

1.-Hon, Benjamin Robbins Curtis, an associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, resigned his seat. He was one of the minority on the bench protesting against the decision of the Court in the Dred Scott case.... The Mechanica' Banking Association of the city of New York failed in consequence of the discovery of large de-

The Mechanics' Hanking Association of the city of New York failed in consequence of the discovery of large defalcations.

2.—The Southern Presbyterian Convention, which met at Richmond, Va., adjourned. The resolutions adopted during the seasion decide upon a withdrawal from the New School General Assembly; an affirmation of the principle that the subject of slavery cannot be discussed in the highest judicatory of the churches; the calling of a convention to meet at Knoxville, Tenn., on the first Thursday in April, to form a New School Synod of the United States, and the appointment by that synod of a committee to confer with the Old School upon a union with that body... A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in different parts of California... The people of California, by a large majority of votes, decided to pay the unconstitutional part of the State debt.

3.—Several mercantile failures.

4.—Failures of mercantile and banking houses throughout the country continued to increase, and the depression in financial affairs fast becoming general.

5.—An accident occurred on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad by the collision of two trains, by which three persons were instantly killed and eighteen others seriously injured.

7.—The centennial anniversary of the birthday of La-

Officers and crew 9 Passengers 140 149

suspension of a great number of contact in an acceptance.

28.—The Governor of Pennsylvania issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 6th of October, for the purpose of passing a law to legalize the suspension of the bunks of the State.

29.—Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, by proclamation to the commanding officers of the United States forces, ordered all the government troops to quit the Territory.

Some of the banks of Virginia and North Carolina suspended specie payments... The Presidents of the principal New York city banks publish a statement that they will not suspend.

30.—The steam boiler attached to the plaster works in West street, New York, exploded and nearly demoished three buildings, two of which were tenement houses. One person was killed and fifteen seriously injured.... The bank presidents of Boston held a meeting and resolved to extend their discounts to the amount of ten percent on their capital.

OCTORER.

cent on their capital.

OCTORER.

1.—The United States government, as a relief measure, redeemed large amounts of the public debt.

2.—The merchants of Boston held a meeting and recommended that the banks come immediately to the aid of the business community, and resolved also to austain the banks in any emergency..... A gloomy day in Wall street.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg suspended, and several bankers went down. Clark, Dodge & Co

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg suspended, and several bankers went down. Clark, Dodge & Co. suspended.

5 — Three more of the persons who were on board the steamship Central America arrived in New York, having been picked up at sea nearly six hundred miles from the scene of the disacter, and after having floated about, without food, for nine days... A government train of twenty-six wagons, on its way to Salt Lake city, was captured by Mormons on the Plains. Other government wagons were also taken, amounting in all to seventy-sight.

6 — All the banks in Hartford, Conn., suspended.

8.—Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in St. Louis and other parts of Missouri and Illinois.

12.—Eighteen of the New York city banks suspended operations. The panic and pressure in financial affairs throughout the country was never so great. The Legis lature of Pennsylvania, in extra session called for the purpose, legalized the suspension of the banks of the State, adjourned, having passed a law in accordance with the object for which they were assembled.

14.—All the banks in the city of New York, except the Chemical Bank, suspended specie paymonts....All the banks in the State, as well as those of New Jercey and most of the Southern States, also suspended.... Those sands of men were thrown out of employment by the stoppage of manufacturing establishments in all parts of the country.... Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachasetts, delivered a speech in Boston on the financial revulsion.

15.—The Judges of the Supreme Court in New York city dissolved a number of injunctions against the banks, and declared that, although those institutions had suspended specie payments, they were, nevertheless, solvent and able to pay their debts. By this decision the banks, and declared that, although those institutions had suspended specie payments, they were, prevertheless, solvent and able to pay their debts. By this decision the banks, and declared that, although those institutions had suspended specie payments, they wer

16.—The Vigiance Committee or san Francisco revesces the penalties against the expatriated individuals. The penalty was death in case of return...The run on the New York savings banks, which had been going on for some days, partially ceased...The suspension of the banks causes gold and silver to command a premium of from 1 to 3 per cent. Several of the leading wholesale.

from 1 to 3 per cent. Several of the leading wholesale dry goods houses are compelled to retail their stocks at trade prices.

17.—A bank of earth caved in upon some stone masons, who were at work in a vault, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and three of them were instantly killed.

SUNDAY, 18.—Sermons were preached in a number of the churches of New York on the subject of the financial crisis.

the churches of ster Prize conflagration occurred in Chi-crisis.

12.—A very destructive conflagration occurred in Chi-cago, Ill. Nearly seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed, and by the falling in of some of the burning buildings twenty persons were buried in the ruins and instantly killed.

20.—The merchants of St. Louis held a meeting and re-

solved to receive the notes of all the solvent

20.—The merchants of St. Louis held a meeting and resolved to receive the notes of all the solvent banks in the country at par.

22.—A convention of delegates from the country banks of New York was held at Syracuse, and resolutions were passed recommending an early resumption of specie payments, an increase in the line of discounts, and naming a committee to effect an association of the country banks for their mutual protection

23.—The shock of an earthquake was felt in Buffalo.

24.—The number of failures published as having occurred in the United States since the first of August, amounted to nine bundred and fifty-two, with liabilities estimated at \$100,000.000.

27.—Great storm of wind and rain which prevailed for four days caused all the rivers and streams in New York to rise to an unusual height Large quantities of various kinds of property were destroyed in different parts of the State.

28.—Gold begins to come back from Europe. The Persia brings a million and a quarter, and as much more in guaranteed bills, which latter go South to pay for cotton.

NOVEMBER.

Sunday, 1—During the progress of the panic thousands of mechanics were thrown out of employment in New York and all the Eastern cities—the number in New York and all the Eastern cities—the number in New York city estimated at ten thousand.

4.—Latest date received from the United States army in Utah Territory. The troops were at Harris' Fork, but a few days march from Sait Lake City. Col. Johnston had joined the main body, and it was expected that they would push forward immediately for the city of the Saints.

6.—The twenty-ninth annual fair of the American Institute closed at the Crystal Palace in New York.

9.—Processions of unemployed workingmen paraded the streets of New York under considerable excitement. Meetings were also held in various parts of the city, and inflammatory speeches were delivered. Although an outbreak was anticipated, none took place.

11.—The excitement among the unemployed workingmen of New York continued to increase; and fears having been entertained that an stack would be made upon the Custom House and the Sub-Treasury vaults, for the purpose of robbery, about one hundred United States troops were stationed in the buildings for their protection....

13.—The steamship Agriatic, belonging to the Colling

were stationed in the buildings for their protection...

Gen. Wm. Walker, with two hundred men, left New Orleans for Nicaragua.

13.—The steamship Adriatic, belonging to the Collina line, went on a trial trip and proved very successful.

Sendar, 16.—The steamships Opelousas and Galveston came in collision in the Gulf of Mexico, by which accident the former vessel was sunk. Twenty-five persons, including General James Hamilton, of South Carolina, were drowned.

16.—Nicaragua was recognized by the government of the United States, and Senor Yrisarri as a Minister from that country formally received.

17.—All the banks in New Orleans resumed specie payments... A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Columbus, Ky.

19.—A terrine storm occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in the neighborhood of Cairo; a great number of coal boats were sunk, involving the loss of nearly one hundred lives.

20.—The schooners Flying Cloud and Antelope were wrecked on Iake Michigan, and twelve persons lost their lives, eight of whom were frozen to death.

SUNDAY, 22.—Ground covered with snow in New York city—first of the season.

23.—The Collins steamship Adriatic left New York on her first trip to Liverpool.

25.—The remains of General William Jenkins Worth, who died in Texas in 1849, were taken from Greenwood Cemetery and deposited beneath a monument to his memory, erected at the junction of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, New York. The ceremony was attended with great show, and a general turnout of all the military of the city and vicinity. Mayor Wood delivered an address

great show, and a general turnout of all the military of the city and vicinity. Mayor Wood delivered an address on the occasion... New York canals closed by ice 26.—Thanksgiving lay was celebrated in New York and a number of other States.

DECEMBER.

1.—The New York canals re-opened.

7.—A quorum of both Heuses of the Thirty-fifth Congress met and organized in the Capitol at Washington. In the Senate, in consequence of the vice-fresident, Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen Free dent pro tempore. The House of Representatives elected the following officers:

Speaker. James L. Orr, S. C. Clerk James C. Allen, Ill. Sergeant at-Arms. A. J. Glossbrenner, Pa. Doorkeeper. R. B. Hackney, Va. Postmaster. M. W. Cluskey, Ga. In the matter of the Lemmon slave case, the Sepreme Court of New York affirmed the decision previously given, and declared the slaves free. Michael Cancemi, convicted of the murder of Policeman Anderson, in New York, sentenced to be hung on the 15th January.

8.—President Buchanan transmitted his first message to Congress, and advance copies having been sent to the government officers in New York, the Harstin published the document simultaneously with its being read in Congress.

12.—All the banks in the city of New York resumed specie payments.

14.—News received from Utah Territory further con-

document simultaneously with its being read in Congress.

12 — All the banks in the city of New York resumed specie payments.

14 — News received from Utah Territory further confirming the defiant position of the Mormons against the United States authorities, and giving accounts of a number of depredations committed by the Saints upon emigrant trains... The banks in Boston, Albany and some other places resumed specie payments.

15 — The canals of the State of New York closed by order of the Commissioners.... A man named Albert Stoubs murdered his wife and two children by cutting their throats, in Westfield, Mass. The deed had been committed a week before the fact was discovered.

16.—A battle took place between the free State and proslavery parties at Fort Scott, Kansas, in which five of the former were killed and a number wounded on both sides. Twenty free State men were taken prisoners.

17.—A man was arrested in New Haven charged, on the evidence of a sailor was conclusive, he having sworn positively to having seen the murder of a young boy, named Sage, who had been for some time missing. The evidence of the sailor was conclusive, he having sworn positively to having seen the murder committed and assisted in making away with the body. The boy subsequently turned up alive and well, and the sailor admitted that he swore falsely for the purpose of securing the reward that was offered for the conviction of the murderer of the young man, as he was supposed to have been foully deali with, from the fact that a body was found in the rivor that corresponded with that of the missing boy.

19.—James Shepherd, convicted in New York of arson, in burning his own house, his wife being consumed in the flames, was sentenced to be hung on the Sth of February. The prisoner asserted his innocence throughout...... A pretty severe shook of an earthquake was felt in Savannah.

21.—The weather thus far was warm and spring-like, with the exception of two or three pretty cold days in Newember.

with the exception of two or three pretty cold days in November.

22.—The Senate bill authorizing the government to issue treasury notes to the amount of twenty millions of dollars, passed the House of Representatives.

23.—The Court of Pardons of New Jersey refused to commute the sentence of James P. Donnelly, convicted of the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the Sea View House, in Shrewsbury. He was therefore ordered to be hung on the 5th of January... The act authorizing the issue of treasury notes passed by Congress was signed by the President and became a law... Congress adjourned to the 4th of January...

24.—From a statement made of the condition of the different manufactories of Rhode Island, it appears that during the financial troubles of the present year one hundred and fifteen mills entirely suspended operations, throwing out of employ upwards of thirteen thousand operatives; and forty-three worked half and three-quarter time.

Senday, T.—Geh. William Walker arrived in New York. After meeting with a series of successes on the San Juan river, he was threatened by the United States naval forces, under Commodore Paulding, stationed at Punta Areas, and finally surrendered himself and forces, consisting of about one bundred and fifty men, into the hands of the Americans. The news caused great excitement throughout the country.

## THE POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN 1857.

1.—John A. King was duly installed, in Albany, into the office of Governor of the State of New York, in place of Governor Clark, whose term expired.

celebrated, with a ball and supper, by the Tammany Seciety in New York .... The Republican State Convention of

6.—Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, was chosen Pre-sident of the United States Senate.

8.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was